

LOADING INSTRUCTIONS

Insert your Kickstart 1.1 disk, then your Grand Slam disk. Double click on the Disk icon, then double click onto Grand Slam icon. After loading the program you'll get a screen that offers you three choices:

Practice

Resume save match

Grand Prix Tournament

PRACTICE

When you choose the practice option you start by practicing at the French Open against the number 4 ranked opponent. You'll play points but there will be no scoring.

Menu Selection—To get to the menu choices (not available during play) simply press the right mouse button. Press again to return to the game.

Racquets Menu—Choose your racquet and set the racquet stringing tension from 50lbs to 80lbs. Different racquets at different tensions will affect the hit of the ball.

You can practice against any one of the top four opponents and you can choose the weather conditions for play, something you won't be able to do in Grand Prix Tournaments.

Wind—moves the ball from left to right and right to left.

Hot—Balls move faster and the action speeds up.

Rainy—Balls will slow down, the court gets slippery.

Speed Control—Select any speed from very slow to very fast.

Sound—You can adjust the sound of the ball and the crowd either on or off.

To Stroke the ball simply click on the left mouse button. Depending on where you are on the court you will hit either a forehand or a backhand. Practice hitting the ball from different positions.

To serve the ball move your player either to the left or right of the baseline. Once you're in position to serve press the spacebar or enter key. This will toss up the ball for you. Then press on the mouse to hit the serve. To let your opponent serve you simply press the left mouse button.

Grand Prix Points—displays the number of points

you've accumulated in your matches.

Draw—You must win three rounds in each Grand Prix tournament to win the tournament championship.

High Scores—displays the top scores.

Protest Option—move your player to the Umpires chair and click onto the Umpire. A requester box will appear: What is your protest? Click onto the black rectangle. Type in your protest as a line of text. Then click *Or my name is mud*. If your protest is successful the Umpire may reverse his decision and award you the point instead of your opponent.

Keypad Commands—By pressing on a selected key and then clicking onto the left mouse button you can serve, lob and smash, slice or topspin and even hit the ball harder or softer and accelerate the speed of your racquet.

Serve—press the spacebar or the enter key.

Slice—press down on the 8 key. The effect is to slow the ball down as it will skid, useful to get close to the net.

Lob—press down on the 7 key.

Smash—press down on the 6 key. This is very effective when you're at the net and want to put away your shot for a winner.

Topsin—press down on the 9 key. This will make the ball drop faster into your opponents court as well as bounce higher.

To hit the ball harder press on the 5 key.

To hit the ball softer press on the 4 key.

The hit speed of your racquet is controlled by the 1,2 and 3 keys.

Scoring—To win a match you must win two out of three sets. If the score is tied at five games all in any set you must win by 2 games. There is no tiebreaker in Grand Slam as there is in real tennis.

Two serves are allowed. If the first serve is out the Umpire will call fault. If the second serve is out the Umpire will call Double. You will lose the point. 0 is scored as love. The first point won is 15, the second 30, the third 40, and the fourth is game. If the score is tied at 40 all it is called deuce. When the score is deuce you must win the next two points in a row to win the game. When the score is deuce and your serving and you win the next point it is ad-in. If you loose the ad-in point the score goes back to deuce.

If the score is deuce and your opponent wins the next point it is ad-out. Play will continue until one player scores two points in a row.

Any unreturned first or second serve is called an ace.

What you see on screen is a doubles court. There are two lines, the outside line is for the doubles, the inside for the singles. Aim your shots for the inside line. You can hit the ball either on the fly or on the bounce, but not on two bounces.

In Grand Slam there are no Lets. That is if the ball hits the top of the net and dribbles over, you or your opponent lose the point.

Grand Prix Tournaments—You must enter a name if you want to play a tournament. The name will appear on all subsequent entry forms. If you wish to keep the same name select done. If not you may enter another one.

The French Open—is played on the slow clay of Roland Garros Stadium. This surface tends to favor the baseline player who stays back and returns every shot, extending the rallies until his opponent misses a shot. The balls get heavy, as they pick up pieces of clay. Typically, matches at the French Open may last for hours.

Wimbledon—is played on grass, which means that the balls tend to bounce lower than on clay. Shots may skid; slices can be effective. This court favours the player who can play an aggressive serve and volley game, coming to the net behind his serves and putting away his volley at the net.

The U.S. Open—This championship is played on hardcourts, which aren't quite as fast as the grass of Wimbledon, but are faster than the clay of the French Open. Players with a combination of baseline steadiness and a good volleys will be effective on this surface. Metal or graphite racquets are effective on this surface.

The Australian Open—Like Wimbledon, the Australian Open is played on grass. There are occasional bad bounces on the surface. Still, players with strong serves and quick volleys at net will be successful. A graphite racquet is effective here.

To win Grand Slam, you'll have to face the challenge of four ranking opponents, each with different

styles of play, strengths and weaknesses. As in championship tennis, you'll have to devise the most effective strategy to beat each opponent.

Demon is ranked 1 because of his aggressive, attacking game. He charges the net and volleys most of his shots for winners. He moves quickly from the baseline to the net and if you come up to the net he is sure to get you scrambling with his lobs. Smashing shots against him is effective, also, perhaps, catching him on an off day.

Warrior is ranked 2. He will engage in long rallies and be fiercely combative with you in his exchanges. His combination of baseline consistency and quick net play will make him a formidable opponent. Yet his game does have certain vulnerabilities; after stroking with him for a while, you ought to discover what they are.

Chiphead is ranked 3, he is less aggressive than either the Demon or Warrior; this opponent is effective at longer baseline rallies. He will move you around the court a lot in order to find the right opening to put his shot away.

Ace is ranked 4, he isn't as fast as the other ranked players and he may miss more shots than the others, but don't under-estimate him on a slow court surface.

TRIVIA QUESTIONS/TRIVIA FRAGEN

Every time the disk is loaded you will be asked one of the questions below. Insert the word which is underlined.

On Wimbledon's grass the balls will bounce lower than on CLAY.

Der ball springt niedriger on Wimbledon's grass als an LEHM.

Sur le terrain d'herbe de Wimbledon, les balles bondiront plus bas que sur un terrain de TERRE BATTU.

One effective way to play in the U.S. Open is with baseline STEADINESS.

Eine erfolgreiche methode das U.S. Open zu spielen ist endlinien GLEICHMASSIGKEIT.

Pour jouer effectivement dans le "U.S. Open", il faut soutenir de LA CONSTANCE à la ligne.

"Grand Slam" as a term derives from BRIDGE.

"Grand Slam" ist ein ausdruck aus dem ENTZO-GEN.

"Grand Slam" est une expression qui vient du BRIDGE.

Bjorn Borg retired from tennis aged 26 YEARS.

Bjorn Borg hohrte auf tennis zu spielen im alter von 26 JEHREN.

Bjorn Borg s'est retiré du tennis à l'âge de VINGT-SIX ans.

In 1956, Lew HOAD looked to be a sure winner of the Grand Slam.

In 1956, Lew HOAD sheinte der gewinner des Grand Slam zu sein.

En 1956, Lew HOAD a fait semblant d'être le gagnant de "The Slam".

Like the pro's you will have to devise different STRATEGYS for winning.

Wie ein berufsspieler, sollten auch sie verschiedene STRATEGIEN haben.

Comme des experts, il faut inventer STRATÉGIES différentes pour gagner.

In practice you will play points but there will be no SET SCORING.

Während ubing punkte werden gespielt, aber keine SATZE werden gezahlt.

En pratiquant, on joue pour des points, mais il n'ya aura pas du SCORE DU SET.

WEATHER will definitely affect the level of play in Grand slam.

WETTER wird bestimmt die qualitäts des spielens be einflussen.

LE TEMPS fera son effect sur la difficulté du jeu dans "Grand Slam".

A Slice in tennis means UNDERCUTTING the ball with your racquet.

Ein "Slice" in tennis meint UNTERSCHNEIDEN des balles mit dem schlager.

"Slice" veut dire COUPER la balle avec la racquette.

The French Open surface tends to favor the BASELINE player.

Der boden im "French Open" tournoi ist vorteilhaft fur den ENDLINIEN spieler.

Le terrain de terre du "French Open" favorise le joueur qui joue LA LIGNE.

The term "Grand Slam" was first used in tennis by writer Allison DANZIG.

Der ausdruck "Grand Slam" wurde zuerst von dem schriftsteller Allison DANZIG benutzt.

L'expression "Grand Slam" était utilisé premièrement par l'écrivain qui s'appelle Allison DANZIG.

In 1962 Geoff PARES had Rod Laver against the ropes for three hours.

In 1962, hatte Geoff PARES Rod Laver fur drei stunden im druck.

En 1962, Rod Laver a presque perdu à un inconnu qui s'appelle Geoff PARES.

The creator of the amiga version "Grand Slam" is Michael A. SOKOLEWICZ.

Der bergunder des "Grand Slam" nach der amiga version, ist Michael A. SOKOLEWICZ.

Le createur de la version d'Amiga du "Grand Slam" s'appelle Michael A. SOKOLEWICZ.

Grand Slam is recorded in BINAURAL sound.

Grand Slam ist in BINAURALTON aufgenommen.

"Grand Slam" est enregistré en son BINAURAL.

In Grand Slam, to protest a line call, you click onto the UMPIRE.

Im Grand Slam tournoi, um sine linienentscheidung zu protestieren, muss man sich an den SCHJIED-SRICHTER richten.

En "Grand Slam", pour protester d'un appel de ligne, il faut activer L'ARBITRE.

Winning the serve when the score is deuce changes the score to ADD IN.

Wenn man den anschlag gewinnt wenn der spielstand "duce" war, andert es den spielstand auf "ADD INN".

Gagnant le service, quand le score est deuce change le score à AD IN.

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